

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐  
no ☐

Property Name: Mount Pleasant Inventory Number: CH-298  
Address: 10225 Conoy Place City: Faulkner Zip Code: 20632-0002  
County: Charles USGS Topographic Map: Popes Creek, MD Quad  
Owner: Michael and Judith Gott Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes  
Tax Parcel Number: 168 Tax Map Number: 73 Tax Account ID Number: 022106  
Project: Glasva Emergency Tower Site - Chas. Co. Govt. Agency: FCC  
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☐ no ☐ yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

*If the property is within a district* District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)*  
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

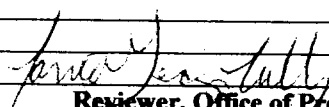

The Mount Pleasant property also known as the Philpott-Posey house and (mistakenly as Burlain's Hill), is located at the end of Sill Drive south of the rural community of Faulkner in Charles County. The house was designed with a room-behind-room plan, which was common during the late eighteenth century. Some portions of the house date back to between 1770-1790. In 1830, portions of the house were reworked and additions were made. The level of detailing and the integrity of the various periods of changes is profound.

This house is significant both architecturally, as well as historically. The house has associations with several important figures in Maryland's history, including: Mr. Francis Posey (Huguenot immigrant, planter, early Burgess of MD), The Carroll's, The Hon. William Duhurst Merrick (only U.S. Senator from Charles County), and Mr. Adrian Posey, State Senator, owner/editor of the Maryland Independent newspaper, and founder of Bank of Southern Maryland.

The structure and its historic additions are in generally good condition. The property is recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Prepared by: Kate Mahood,  
Architectural Historian

Date Prepared: 6/11/03

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>7/17/03</u> Date
 Reviewer, NR Program	<u>7/21/03</u> Date

CH-298

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Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation  
CHARLES COUNTY  
Real Property Data Search

[Go Back](#)  
[View Map](#)  
[New Search](#)

STR

Account Identifier: District - 04 Account Number - 022106

## Owner Information

Owner Name: GOTT, MICHAEL A & JUDITH M Use: AGRICULTURAL  
Principal Residence: YES  
Mailing Address: 10225 CONOY PL Deed Reference: 1) / 3098/ 357  
FAULKNER MD 20632-0002 2)

## Location &amp; Structure Information

Premises Address 10225 CONOY PL Zoning AC Legal Description 13.76 AC-FMA  
FAULKNER 20632 E SI RT 301

Map	Grid	Parcel	Sub District	Subdivision	Section	Block	Lot	Group	Plat No:	Plat Ref:
73	4	168						82		42/ 218

Special Tax Areas Town  
Ad Valorem  
Tax Class

Primary Structure Built	Enclosed Area	Property Land Area	County Use
1900	3,600 SF	13.76 AC	000000
Stories	Basement	Type	Exterior
2	NO	STANDARD UNIT	FRAME

## Value Information

	Base Value	Value As Of	Phase-In Assessments As Of	Phase-In Assessments As Of	PREFERENTIAL LAND VALUE INCLUDED IN LAND VALUE
Land:	47,390	01/01/2003 47,390	07/01/2002	07/01/2003	
Improvements:	112,750	135,770			
Total:	160,140	183,160	160,140	167,813	
Preferential Land:	2,390	2,390	2,390	2,390	

## Transfer Information

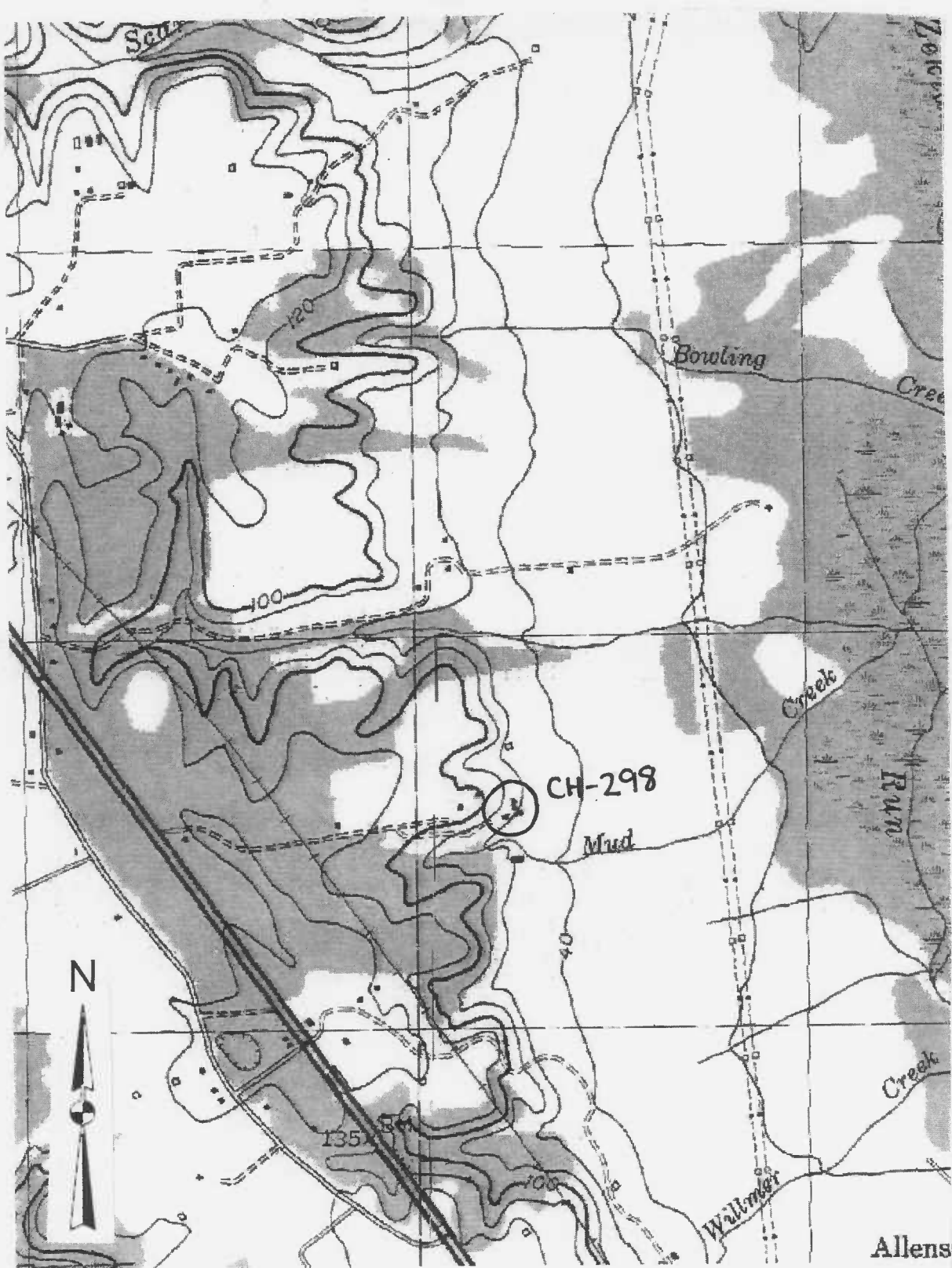
Seller: GOTT, MICHAEL A & JASON A	Date: 12/18/2000	Price: \$0
Type: NOT ARMS-LENGTH	Deed1: / 3098/ 357	Deed2:
Seller: GOTT, MICHAEL A & JUNE A	Date: 09/28/1998	Price: \$0
Type: NOT ARMS-LENGTH	Deed1: / 2646/ 362	Deed2:
Seller: WALTHALL, CHARLES L	Date: 10/12/1995	Price: \$200,000
Type: NOT ARMS-LENGTH	Deed1: / 2144/ 396	Deed2:

## Exemption Information

Partial Exempt Assessments	Class	07/01/2002	07/01/2003
County	000	0	0
State	000	0	0
Municipal	000	0	0

Tax Exempt: NO  
Exempt Class:

Special Tax Recapture:  
AGRICULTURAL TRANSFER TAX



**MAHOOD AND ASSOCIATES, LLC**  
 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY ♦ HISTORIC PRESERVATION ♦ ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

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 410-266-5608 (P) 410-266-5570 (F)  
 KATE@MAHOODASSOCIATES.COM

**CH-298**  
**MT. PLEASANT**

Scale  
 N.T.S.

Date  
 7/8/03

Design By

Source  
 USGS DAHLGREN, COLONIAL BEACH  
 MATHIAS POINT & POPES CREEK QUADRANT

Job No. \_\_\_\_\_



MT. PLEASANT  
FAULKNER, MD  
CHAS. COUNTY

CH-298

KATE MAHOD  
06-12-03

MD SHPO  
VIEW LOOKING NORTH  
Photograph # 1 of 5



MT. PLEASANT  
FAULKNER, MD  
CHAS. COUNTY

CH 298

KATE MAHOOD  
06-12-03

MD SHPO  
VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST  
Photograph # 2 of 5



MT. PLEASANT  
FAULKNER, MD  
CHAS. COUNTY

KATE MAHOOD  
06-12-03

CH-298

MD SHPO  
DETAILED MAIN HOUSE LOOKING NORTH  
Photograph # 3 of 5



MT. PLEASANT  
FAULKNER, MD  
CHAS. COUNTY

CH-298

KATE MAHLOD  
06-26-03

MD SHPO  
GENERAL  
~~GRAND~~VIEW LOOKING SOUTH  
Photograph # 4 of 5



MT. PLEASANT  
FAULKNER, MD  
CHAS. COUNTY

KATE MAHOOD  
06-12-03

CH-298

MD SHPO  
DETAIL LOOKING SOUTH  
Photograph # 5 of 5

NPS Form 10-800  
(Oct. 1980)United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Registration FormThis form may also be used for entering  
properties into the Maryland Inventory of  
Historic Properties and the Maryland Register  
of Historic Properties.

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 18A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-800a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name MOUNT PLEASANT  
other names/site number CH-298, PHILPOTT-POSEY HOUSE (FALSELY CALLED BURLEAN HALL)

## 2. Location

street & number 10225 CONOY PLACE ☐ not for publication  
city or town FAULKNER ☒ vicinity  
state MARYLAND code \_\_\_\_\_ county CHARLES code \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 20632

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.  
☐ See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined eligible for the National Register  
☐ See continuation sheet.  
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.  
☐ removed from the National Register.  
☐ other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

MOUNT PLEASANT

Name of Property

CH-298

site/inventory number

CHARLES CO, MARYLAND

County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

**Contributing**

**Noncontributing**

ONE (THREE-PART) buildings

\_\_\_\_\_ sites

FIVE (2 TOBACCO BARNS, structures

2 SHEDS, 1 MILK HOUSE) objects

\_\_\_\_\_ Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / SINGLE DWELLING

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / SINGLE DWELLING

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL  
FEDERAL VERNAACULAR, TELESCOPIC  
MID 19TH CENTURY- GREEK REVIVAL

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK  
walls (BRICKS & BATTEN) CLAPBOARD,  
(RIVON CLAPBOARD)  
roof SHINGLES (COVERED WITH TIN)  
other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

PLACE NARRATIVE ON CONTINUATION SHEETS

add light to the front room. Incorporated in the plan of the new wing was a short hall, lighted by a single north window, which provided access to the kitchen and an adjacent pantry.

The kitchen wing is a timber frame structure erected with brick nogging, a construction feature common to buildings in Charles County that date to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The floor joists under the house, like replacement joists used in the eighteenth century section, were adzed on only one side, and the remaining surfaces of the ~~logs~~ were left in the round with their natural bark surface intact. The new kitchen wing included a cooking fireplace and an enclosed ladder-like stair that provided access to a bedroom originally segregated from the other portions of the house. A small, low doorway was inserted at the head of the stair to join the second floor spaces, but this alteration was probably not done until the late nineteenth century. It is very likely that the kitchen bedroom was occupied by house slaves. Reused on the second floor of the kitchen is a portion of feather-edged board paneling cut down for use as a door, and spade-shaped latch plates (without handle and latch) remain fixed with wrought nails.

The most dramatic alteration of the house occurred during the mid-nineteenth century with the construction of the two-and-a-half story, three-bay addition. Estimated to date between 1850 and 1860, the side hall/double-pile main block repeats an architectural form that is common in Charles County as well as across Maryland. Examples date as early as the 1750s and as late as the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

The interior finishes of this section, with clear Greek Revival influence as well as the beginnings of Victorian moldings, clearly place its construction around 1850. The plain Greek Revival design of the mantels, and especially the mahogany staircase with its boldly shaped newel post and turned balusters are features that support this date. The stringer decoration that embellishes the side of the staircase includes a bold scroll design typical of mid-to-late nineteenth century stair construction. In a few places along the stair stringer there is a more delicate up-side-down wave molding of Greek Revival design.

The double parlors are fitted with a mixture of woodwork including late Federal style flat-panel doors framed by ogee-molded surrounds. A large door opening between rooms is fitted with long, folding double doors. When open the two rooms consolidate into one very large space handy for entertaining large groups. The fireplaces in each room are fitted with Greek Revival mantels embellished with diamonds and spades.

MOUNT PLEASANT  
Charles County, Maryland

Inventory: CH-298  
Section 7, Page 3

The second floor is divided in a normal manner for side hall/double-pile dwellings with an additional room partitioned at the front of the hallway. This space was often used as an additional bedroom or for storage. The two bedrooms are fitted with consistent Greek Revival mantels (with diamonds and hearts) and moldings that repeat in a less elaborate fashion, the woodwork found on the first floor. The open stair continues to a finished third floor, where a small movable panel in the ceiling provides access to the unfinished attic.

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:**

**ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS**

Mount Pleasant, also known as the Philpott-Posey house and incorrectly as Burlain's Hill, is a three-part frame structure that stands at the end of Sill Drive, south of the rural community of Faulkner, Charles County, Maryland. Built in three distinct stages, the dwelling is comprised of a two-and-a-half story, side hall/double pile main block which is extended eastward by a story-and-a-half, two-part dining room and kitchen wing.

The oldest portion of the house is the story-and-a-half, two-bay, timber frame section located in the center of the three-part dwelling, currently used as a dining room. While the surface decoration of this section (moldings, doors, and mantel) dates primarily from the second quarter of the nineteenth century (c.1830), the timber frame along with reused feather-edged paneling and wrought-iron hinges and door latches date to the mid-to-late eighteenth century. An exact date for this portion of the house is difficult to determine due to the extensive remodeling, but wrought nails found in the framing members, riven siding covered by the main block, and surviving wrought iron hardware point to a date of circa 1770-1790. Very limited evidence suggests the remote possibility of a date as early as 1750.

The eighteenth century story-and-a-half frame house was built with a room-behind-room plan, a room disposition that was common to Charles County during the second half of the eighteenth century. According to survey research accomplished during the past quarter century, twenty-six examples of this house type have been found in Charles County; others exist in neighboring St. Mary's and Calvert counties. The oldest known example of this two-room plan house form is Maidstone in Calvert County, dated by dendrochronology to 1751.

Around 1830, the story-and-a-half house was reworked significantly with the repositioning of a principal partition, relocation of the stair, replacement of all interior moldings; and the addition of front and rear dormers to light the loft. Probably at the same time, in concert with the remodeling of the eighteenth century house, a story-and-a-half kitchen wing was built against the east gable end with a new gable roof partially encapsulating the gable end chimney of the older section. In rethinking how the enlarged house would function, the owner decided to move the middle partition in the eighteenth-century section back several feet, which enlarged the front room and reduced the back room to a rear passage. At that time a window was added to the interior partition in order to allow for cross ventilation. The window also served to

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

The three-part telescopic house called Burlean Hall, located about one mile south of Faulkner, Maryland, sits high atop a hill overlooking Zekiah Swamp and Allen's Fresh. This area was first settled by Algonquin-speaking Indians and a Werowance or chieftain's village was located nearby on the east bank of Wicomico River. Another Indian village and later Zekiah Indian Fort were also located in Zekiah Swamp.

Zekiah Manor of 6,000 acres was patented to the second Lord Baltimore, Cecilius Calvert, in 1667. From that date until the American Revolution, all lands in this area were designated as part of the proprietary manor of Zekiah and assessed rents which were paid to the Lord Baltimore. His son Charles Calvert, constructed a house on Zekiah Manor and in 1673 proposed moving from Mattapony to Zekiah for greater security.

Some historians allege that the first Charles County courthouse was located in the Zekiah area perhaps near Allen's Fresh. Zekiah Swamp is most remembered today as part of the escape route of John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin.

Appropriately, the first European settlers on this land called it by an Indian name. Thus in 1650, Benjamin Gill sold to Francis Posey and John Belaine 2,000 acres called "Rakopakobe". This name may mean "the body of water where the racoons are" and may have been an Indian name for Allen's Fresh. This 2,000 acre tract seems to have been comprised of 1,000 acres: Gill's Land, surveyed in 1649 for Benjamin Gill; 700 acres, Arthur's Hope, patented in 1649 to Francis Posey and John Belaine; and 300 acres, Burlain's Hill, surveyed 1654 and patented 1659 to Richard Trew, who assigned it to John Belaine the same year.

The south bound of Arthur's Hope was Posey's Creek, still indicated on current maps as Allen's Fresh, and the east bound was Burlaine's Fresh. The latter appears to have been the original name for Allen's Fresh, named after John Allen who in 1672 patented land and erected a grist mill there.

Francis Posey was presumably a Huguenot from England. He served as a member of the Maryland Legislative Assembly. He died in 1654 and his patents were sold or allowed to lapse. John Belaine bought Burlain's Hill back from Richard Trew and it passed to his son Nicholas, who gave part of it to his half brother John Posey, son of Francis. John Posey's 100 acre part of Burlean Hill became the nucleus of Laurel Grove/Timber Neck. Nicholas Belaine's 200 acres became the nucleus of Burlings Hills and Plains (owned by Dr. Gerard Wood, surgeon's mate to James Craik, a physician to General Washington) and Fertility Hall farm (owned by the Bowling Storage Site).

family), both of which are now part of the PEPCO Faulkner Ash

In 1658 James Walker was assigned 200 acres called Walker's Run, on which the house called Burlean Hall is situated. This tract lay between Burlain's Hill and Posey's Creek, hence must have been part of Arthur's Hope (and Rakopakobe?) which were by then disclaimed. In that same year Charles County was carved out of St. Mary's County and James Walker was appointed one of its first four commissioners.

Less than a year later, Walker's Run was sold to Edward Swan, who was appointed county constable and coroner. Swan was the first to build a house and actually live on the tract. It is highly unlikely, however, that that particular house is still standing as part of Burlean Hall, but the site may be the same.

Edward Swan sold in 1669 to William Ward, who later sold part of Walker's Run and the rest became escheat (i.e., reverted back to the state), when he died without heirs. In 1714, Edward Philpott bought part of Walker's Run and in 1715 was granted the other escheat part, thereby reuniting the two parts.

In the margin of the deed to another tract in 1748, John Philpott describes a house on the land patented in 1715 to his father Edward. That description closely fits the dimensions of Burlean Hall's center section and appears to be the same house. Since the note mentions a ten year old tobacco house, implying the dwelling was older still, hence built prior to 1738, I would assign the house a date of c. 1730 or earlier.

A conservative architectural historian, Paul Touart, has dated it as c. 1770-1790 with the remote possibility of 1750. His estimate was based solely on an examination of the house, which has been remodelled several times. Touart's date of 1750 certainly accommodates the 1748 description and 1730 is not that much more remote.

From Edward Philpott, the house on Walker's Run passed down three generations to his son Charles, to Charles' son John, and then to John's sons David and John. John, Jr. sold his half in 1777 to his brother David and moved to Virginia. In 1778 David sold the north half to his cousin Benjamin Philpott, which passed to his wife and became known as Mrs. Philpott's Plantation.

In 1778, David Philpott also moved to Virginia, having sold the south half to Clare Slye, who left it to her daughter Jane. Jane Slye married Charles Carroll, the grandson of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, whose manor comprised 1,800 acres of the District of Columbia, including most of Capitol Hill.

Charles Carroll settled in Hagerstown at Belle Vue and later moved to Dumbarton House in Georgetown. He is alleged to have aided his close friend Dolly Madison flee the burning White House. He later moved to the western frontier of New York state and was co-founder of the city of Rochester.

The Carrolls sold the tract, which included Walker's Run, in 1789 to Belain Posey, who was a descendant of the land's first owner Francis Posey. Belain served as a captain during the American Revolution and later attained the rank of colonel in the Maryland militia.

Col. Posey married Margaret Corry, a Catholic, hence all subsequent issue of this line were raised Catholic. The Poseys resided in a house built c. 1780, known in the nineteenth century as Laurel Grove but since 1970 as Timber Neck. That house is located on John Posey's part of Burlain's Hill.

Col. Posey's estate was divided in 1802 and Margaret received the southern portion, Lot 2, the Widow's Dower, which included the land purchased from Jane Slye and Charles Carroll. Margaret moved into Burlean Hall, named the farm Mount Pleasant (from her initials M.P.) and presumably added the kitchen wing and remodelled the house at that time. Tradition alleges that Margaret Posey, dressed in mourning attire, haunts the house -- still mistress-in-charge.

Margaret survived her son Laurence who lived in Laurel Grove. When she died in 1841, the entire estate went by law to Laurence Posey's heirs and was divided into two lots. Lot 2, 299 acres, which included the Widow's Dower and Mrs. Philpott's Plantation, was thereafter called Mount Pleasant Farm.

In 1845, Laurence Posey, Jr. sold for five dollars [i.e., gave] "one fourth part" of Lot 2 [probably including the house] to his cousin Washington A. Posey, the grandson and executor of Margaret. It is unclear whether 202 acres, the remainder of Lot 2, or the entire 299 acres was sold at auction to William D. Merrick in the same year. Both acreages are mentioned in that transaction, but the 202 were more likely intended.

Merrick was the only U.S. Senator from Charles County and allegedly cast the deciding vote admitting Texas into the union. In addition to Mount Pleasant, he owned most of the lands from Burlain's Hill to Posey's Creek, where he held a 711 acre farm called Glasvar, comprised of tracts previously held by the Philpott family.

Senator Merrick assigned Mount Pleasant to John H. Burroughs in 1848. In 1851, Burroughs sued Joseph Stone for a debt owed him, forcing the sale of Mount Pleasant, which somehow had become MOUNT

PLEASANT  
Charles County, Maryland

Inventory: CH-298  
Section 8, Page 7

Stone's possession. In 1852, it was auctioned and sold to the highest bidder Washington A. Posey.

In February of 1854, W.A. Posey advertised for "a carpenter for the remainder of the year - Allen's Fresh", which is probably when the largest section was added and the house remodelled again. Washington Posey was one of the wealthier farmers in Charles County and also owned and operated the mill at Allen's Fresh.

In 1883, he gave a lavish all night party at Mount Pleasant, which was described as an "old-fashioned Southern mansion" with brilliantly lighted and spacious halls and parlors filled with "evidences of the halcyon days of the good old times of long ago."

Posey's son Adrian married the "belle of the party," Mary Agnes Howard, a descendant of Gen. John Eager Howard and Francis Scott Key. The Poseys built and resided at the Maples in La Plata. Adrian's brother Dr. Cataldus H. Posey and his family were the Poseys to live at Mount Pleasant.

Adrian Posey owned and edited the Maryland Independent newspaper from 1882. He was elected a state senator in 1890 and 1892 and Charles County State's Attorney, 1896-1900. Senator Posey was founder and first president of Charles County's first bank, the Southern Maryland National Bank. He also led the controversial initiative to move the county seat from Port Tobacco to La Plata.

Adrian's widow, Mary Agnes Posey left the house to her daughter Inez. She was the wife of Julian Gillespie, the commercial attache to the U.S. Embassy in Istanbul, Turkey. Mrs. Gillespie dreamed of restoring the house and coming back there to live but after her husband's death sold the property out of the family in 1942.

Earl and Jacqueline Hindle bought the house in 1950 and restored it. Dr. William Sill bought it in 1959 from the Hindles. Capitalizing on their efforts, he placed the house on the Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage in 1960. Thereafter he lost interest in the house and it fell into neglect. In 1992, his will stipulated that his housekeeper "shall have the right to live in the main house on said property as long as she properly cares for and maintains the house and my two dogs, 'Sweetheart' and 'Trouble, Sr.', until their death". Thus the house literally went to the dogs!

Burlean Hall is currently under contract to a couple who plan to operate it as an exclusive country inn.

Almost everything previously said about Burlean Hall turns out to be myth. Long said to have been built in 1654 or 1665 by John and Benjamin Posey on Burlain's Hill, hence called Burlean Hall, it

is now known that it was not located on Burlain's Hill at all, hence seems inappropriately named. Out of convenience I have used the name Burlean Hall in the above discussion, but for the future I propose the less pretentious but more accurate title of the Philpott-Posey house built c. 1730 on Walker's Run, patented in 1658. But since Walker's Run was originally part of Arthur's Hope (1649) and Rakopakobe (1650), both patented to Francis Posey and John Belaine, Burlean Hall is not altogether inappropriate.

#### SIGNIFICANT OWNERS:

1. Francis Posey (1615-1654), Huguenot immigrant, planter, early Burgess of Maryland.
2. James Walker (c.1618-1670+), one of first four county commissioners. Property named "Walker's Run", Pat. 1658 (same year Charles County was formed).
3. Edward Philpott II (c.1660-1718), owned house on this land with same dimensions as middle section of existing house.
4. Major Charles Carroll of Bellevue, grandson of Daniel Carroll of Duddington (owner of Capitol Hill, DC) and a co-founder of Rochester, New York.
5. Colonel Belain Posey (1737-1791), served in American Revolution.
6. Margaret Corry Posey (1756-1841), widow of Col. Belain Posey. First Catholic in the family; one of few single women plantation owners. The farm was named "Mount Pleasant", using her initials.
7. Hon. William Duhurst Merrick (1795-1857), only U.S. Senator from Charles County.
8. Washington Adrian Posey (1816-1892), one of Charles County's wealthier farmers, built largest addition.
9. Adrian Posey (1857-1922), State Senator; founder of Bank of Southern Maryland; editor of "Maryland Independent" newspaper; led the controversial initiative to move the Charles County seat from Port Tobacco to La Plata.

MOUNT PLEASANT  
Charles County, Maryland

Inventory: CH-298  
Section 9, Page 9

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

The above is a summary of research presented in "BURLEAN HALL, also known as Mount Pleasant, Kilravock Hall, Philpott-Posey House; a Documented History and Annotated Chain of Title". That paper, completed by Charles Jenkins Walthall in 1995, is on file at the Southern Maryland Research Center at the Charles County Community College in La Plata, Maryland.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

MOUNT PLEASANT  
Name of Property

CH-298  
site/inventory number

CHARLES COUNTY, MD  
County and State

## B. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE - LARGE TOBACCO PLANTATION  
POLITICS / GOVERNMENT - OWNED BY SENATOR FROM MD  
LOCAL STATE & U.S. POLITICIANS - NEAR 1ST CO COURT HOUSE  
MILITARY - AM. REV. WAR COLONEL  
ARCHITECTURE - ONE OF OLDEST & FINEST SURVIVING  
"COLONIAL FRAME HOUSES IN MD"  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE - MONUMENTAL BROADWOOD GARDENS  
ARCHAEOLOGY, PREHISTORIC, ABORIGINAL - SITE OF EARLY SETTLEMENT & BURIAL GROUND

### Period of Significance

1650, 1658, 1665-1730,  
1789-1841, 1845-1855

### Significant Dates

1650 & 1658 FIRST LAND GRANTS  
1665-1730 OLDEST SECTION CONSTRUCTED  
1845-1855 LARGEST & FINAL SECTION COMPLETED

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

POSEY, ADRIAN (1857-1922)

### Cultural Affiliation

PISCATAWAY / CONDY / ZERIAH

### Architect/Builder

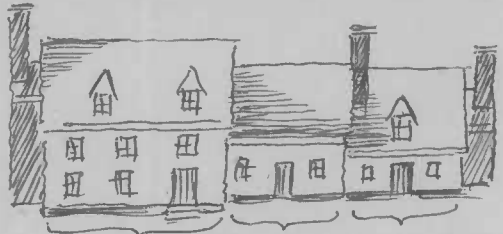

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☒ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ University
- ☐ Other

### Name of repository:

SOUTHERN MARYLAND RESEARCH CENTER,  
CHARLES COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE, LA PLATA  
MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES, ANNAPOLIS  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BALTIMORE

1. STATE <u>MD</u> COUNTY <u>Chas.</u> TOWN _____ VICINITY <u>Faulkner</u> STREET NO. <u>E. SIDE 301</u>  ORIGINAL OWNER <u>(N. + BENJ.) POSEY - 1654</u> ORIGINAL USE <u>dwellng</u> PRESENT OWNER <u>DR. WM. E. SILL</u> PRESENT USE <u>dwellng</u> WALL CONSTRUCTION <u>frame</u> NO. OF STORIES <u>1 1/2 - 2 1/2</u>		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY  2. NAME <u>BURLEAN HALL</u> <u>(KILMAROCK)</u> DATE OR PERIOD <u>17th, 18th, 19th.</u> STYLE _____ ARCHITECT _____ BUILDER _____  3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE _____	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>ca. 1820      ca. 1820      ca. 1750</p> </div> <p>Roof "A" — E-W          FACES S          WINDOWS (MAIN) 9/6 1ST. LEVEL - 2nd, gable end (W),          + WINGS 6/6          DOORS PEDIMENTED + PILASTERED          LARGE ANCIENT BOX          GOOD VIEW TO SE OVER VALLEY</p> <p>GATE LOCKED - OWNED BY DR. WM. E. SILL,          523 7th. St. SE WASH. D.C. 20003.</p> <p>E SIDE OF RTE. 301 BET. NEWBORG +          FAULKNER. (DRIVE MARKED BY SIGN "KILMAROCK")</p>		OPEN TO PUBLIC	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE      Endangered      Interior      Exterior			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional) <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.  <u>DATA - W.E.S. M.H.T. FILE</u>		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER  <u>DRR + WM. E. SILL</u> <u>7/70</u>  DATE OF RECORD _____	

CHAS-299  
THE EXCHANGE  
Spring Hill  
Private

mid-18th century

A modest, gambrel roofed frame house, The Exchange is considered one of the best preserved and more interesting examples of mid-18th century Charles County architecture. Three bays wide on both side elevations, it has experienced only the most minor of alterations, the most obvious being the removal of the original south entrance door and the installation of a modern kitchen. It retains a remarkable amount of its original interior and exterior fabric, including its beaded, random width siding, window and door trim, most of its doors and window sash, and almost all of its interior woodwork. The Exchange is of a plan similar to that of several 18th century houses in the county, including the oldest part of Linden (CHAS-48), but is much more handsomely finished than any of the other known examples of its type. Characteristic of this house plan there is a large double chimney at one end, but the chimneys, of Flemish bond construction, are of an unusually fine design, with brick tiled weatherings and bold corbeled caps. At the basement and first floor level is a projecting pent with brick side walls and a frame front.

The interior of The Exchange is partitioned into two first floor rooms with several small chambers above. Both main rooms are dominated by commodious arched fireplaces with paneled and pilastered chimney breasts. Both rooms have double ogee ceiling cornices, chairrails, molded baseboards and wainscoting, the latter of beaded stiles with flush plaster panels. In the south room stands a handsome built-in corner cupboard. Its arched upper section has fluted pilasters, a molded keystone and shaped shelves. An enclosed stair to the attic rises along the north side of the common wall and has a paneled door facing the soffit.